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Lynchings in 1915—As head of records and research, Tuskegee, I co-operated with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal, in keeping an annual record of all lynchings in the United States. This record was sent by him from time to time to the public press. According to this record, there have been, during the year just closed, sixty-nine lynchings. Of those lynched fifty-five were negroes and fourteen were whites. This is six more negroes and eleven more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was forty-nine negroes and three whites. Included in the record are three women. In at least four instances, it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the state of Georgia.

Only eleven—ten negroes and one white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent of the total, were charged with criminal assault. Other offenses and the number lynched for them were: Murder, seventeen—five whites and twelve negroes; killing officers of the law, nine—three whites and six negroes; wounding officers of the law, three; clubbing officers of the law, a family of four—father, son and two daughters; poisoning mules, three; stealing hogs, two, white; disregarding warnings of night riders, two, white; insulting women, three; entering women's rooms, two; burglary, two; robbery, one; looting, one; stealing cotton, one; charged with stealing a cow, one; stealing meat, one; wounding a man, two; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, two; beating wife and child, one; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, one.

Lynchings occurred in the following states: Alabama, nine; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eighteen; Illinois, one; Kentucky, five; Louisiana, two; Mississippi, nine; Missouri, two; Ohio, one; Oklahoma, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one.—*Monroe N. Work in Report of the Central Howard Association, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1916.*

Civil Service Examination for Deputy Chief Probation Officer—City Magistrate's Courts, New York City.—Date: March 13, 1916.

PART. I.

1. Prepare forms for securing for the use of the Magistrate, and for the files of your office, all the data which you consider necessary in the case of a convicted prisoner who is an applicant for probation. Be careful to incorporate in these forms all the data which you consider essential.
2. Name the three most important public or private agencies from which you would seek co-operation and assistance for your Probation Officers, and draft a letter to each of these agencies outlining clearly the co-operation and assistance which you desire. Sign this letter "John Doe, Deputy Chief Probation Officer." If you sign any other name, title, number, or initial, you will be disqualified.
3. What instructions would you give to your Probation Officers to guide them in the following cases:
   (a) A probationer works as a longshoreman and is unable to report to the Probation Officer at regular intervals.
   (b) A man who has been placed on probation to insure his contribut-